

FORMER AND COMPANY,  
SYDNEY.

WE ALWAYS DO  
as  
WE ADVERTISE.

**"SEASON'S REDUCTIONS."**  
**REDUCTIONS REAL, REDUCTIONS RADICAL,**  
**REDUCTIONS**  
in  
Fashionable, Editable Drapery Goods  
of every class,  
Reductions in absolutely correct apparel for  
Ladies and Children,  
embracing our entire Purposes for Summer.

REDUCTIONS that preclude the possibility  
of comparison  
REDUCTIONS for a Reason—for a purpose imperative  
REDUCTIONS that will BRING the CROWDS to  
FARMER'S.

**QUICK-GOING PRICES**

on EVERYTHING to Accomplish a **SPEEDY**  
**SALE** in the short Space of Time allotted.

**HOSTS OF BARGAINS!**

In LADIES' JACKETS,  
consable, Eton, Zouave, and three-quarter Length,  
in Fine Tweeds, Cloths, and Serges.  
Price, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s 6d.  
Usual Price, 10s 6d, 12s, 14s.

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**HOSTS OF BARGAINS!**

In ALPACA DUST COATS,  
of Every Style.

Price, 5s 11d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d.  
Usual Price, 12s 6d, 21s, 30s 6d.

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**HOSTS OF BARGAINS!**

**IN RICH BLACK BROCADED SILK,**  
full width.  
Price, 2s 6d, 3s 6d yard.  
Usual Price, 3s 11d, 5s 11d yard.

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**HOSTS OF BARGAINS!**  
**WILKINSON and SURAH SILKS, ALL FIGURED**  
**DESIGNS.**  
 Selling less than Cost Price.  
 Price, 1s 11d, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 4d.  
 Special Price, 2s 3d, 2s 3d, 2s 11d yard.

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**HOSTS OF BARGAINS!**  
**IN LADIES' COSTUMES**  
 Price, 1s 11d, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 4d.

**HOSTS OF BARGAINS!**

**CHILDREN'S COSTUMES, without reserve. The**  
selection of Washing and Woolen fabrics, in all

Price, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 7s 6d, 10s 6d.  
Retail Price, 12s 6d, 15s 6d, 22s 6d, 27s 6d.

**HOSTS OF BARGAINS!**

**MAILED DRESS GOODS,** all new this season.  
in Rich Paris Robes reduced to nominal prices.  
Dresses reduced from 18d to 6d yard. Oddments  
at lengths at your own price.

**HOSTS OF BARGAINS!**

Only is there **LADIES UNDERCLOTHING** to  
suffer, but every article in our **OUTFITTING**

SEEMS WITH CHEAPNESS.  
—  
FARMER AND COMPANY,  
SYDNEY.  
—  
COOKE'S  
MONKEY

SOAP.

COME. EVERY DAY. EVERYWHERE.

M D I K S E M A

be on the warpath early next week with his  
GROCERY CIRCULAR.

ford-street, and George and Market streets.

Personal.

STS and PAINTERS. If you want best

nity goods for lowest cost, buy from JAMES  
 and CO., 271 and 280 George-street.  
**PRIVATE DETECTIVE COOKE**, highly  
 recommended by Judges, Magistrates, and Police  
 is all Divorce, Missing Friends, and Next of Kin  
 be consulted at his office—130 King-street, Sydney.  
**RUPPERT'S SKIN POWDER**  
 (Three shades).  
**ANNA RUPPERT'S DEPILATORY**.  
 S. HARRIS, 18 King-street,  
 and all Chemists.  
 —Meet me at Café Français George-st., this

AVE returned to town; please write me care  
P.O. Williams-st. J. T. F.  
GE.—Call at the Australia Hotel and try  
MOUT BRANDY, the Prince of Liqueurs.  
US.—Keep appointment, no description,  
just ten minutes: write or call. Mrs. M.  
ISM and CHRISTIANITY.—The most  
full exposition ever based on "Hebrew  
"Parables" and "Fables" of knowledge for Bible stu-  
dents and All Booksellers. Edw. C. C. Lundy.  
LIGHT Lanterns and All Apparatus on Sale  
Rue. Foot and Shink.

(XEN) The best and safest Medicine to  
 take for bilious, sick headaches, &c., is SENIOR'S  
 R PILL, - 10 per cent everywhere. By post is 1d.  
 (XEN) - All I have done for your sake. Won't  
 you see me before I go.  
 LOLO PEGOLOTTI earnestly request write  
 to me at night Turri, Hepburn, Daylesford, Victoria. - 8 p.m. - 11  
 In case of rain, please come at 5 to where we  
 met last. 11.  
 WOULD Mrs. CAHILL (née Warren Troop)  
 kindly communicate with her Brother, HORACE  
 TROOP, Herald Office, Sydney? VERY GRATEFUL.

**Lost and Found.**  
**FIVE POUNDS REWARD.**  
I, T. S. PROMISSORY NOTE, dated May, 1966, made by Warren Fort of C. Hade, for £200, payable to the order of the above note to F. B. KENNY, Solicitor, or to the undersigned. Any person attempting to cash the note will be prosecuted.

Newbridge.  
ST. Umbrella, initials M. E. H. S., on silver  
and; res'd. 30 O'Connell-st. Lorimer, Rome, and Co.  
ST. the morning Headache now that I stick  
to Dickens' Whisky.  
ST. North Sydney, Terrier DOG, ears and tail  
white, legs, row. Whatmore, West-st., N. Sydney.  
ST. Gold Brooch, bet. Centennial Fk. and Ellis-  
Fedd; reward. 25 Elizabeth-st., Paddington.  
ST. Black-and-tan Collie Dog PUP; reward.  
J. M. Hibbons, Maclean-st., Port Phillip.  
A Silver-related LAMP GLASS.

Mr. Edward C. Thompson, Edward-st., Markville  
t, in Georgia, Pitt, or Eliz. st., Pures, cannot be  
gold; under reward. Wentworth Hotel, Church-h.  
t, Silver CHAIN and MEDAL, marked  
C. L. KAYANAGH, name engraved thereon; reward.  
J. KAVANAGH, c/o Mason Bros., 10 Barnack  
Hyday.

1, Two St. Bernard DOGS—one smooth-  
haired, red, with white facelets; other long-haired,  
white. Probably staying together.  
no detaining will be prosecuted. Reward on return.

Dr. BADHAM, Military-road, Moonan.

**WANTED**—1881, on evening of January 10, a Diamond Brooch. Moss and Co., Wray's Lane, Waverley.  
 TAKEN from Grand Hotel, Waverley, two rings, one red, other black and white; in full milk. Any information leading to their return, will be handsomely rewarded. C. F. STRATTON.  
**WANTED**, Donnell, large sky TERRIER. Apply at Wood, 3 Peel-st., Kurrubell Point, North Shore.  
**WANTED**, that Milne's Aberdeen Jams, Marmalade, and Tinned Fish, are the best.  
**Religious Announcements.**



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*LAW REPORT.*

**COURT.**—**TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1890.**  
*Before Mr. Justice ST.*

BY GENERAL V. J. E. JOUR  
C. Simpson, instructed by  
the court for the plaintiff, an  
injunction granted by  
the court to restrain the defendant  
from polluting the Hogan River and render  
it dangerous to the health of  
the Indians, who were accustomed  
to the addition filed by J. J.  
Simpson, and James Gale, and  
the defendant, from Nyanza, in  
carrying the refuse, in the  
river, two miles below Nyanza,  
and he had erected a dam  
which he pumped the water  
over using this water the defendant  
threw into the river, which he  
said was offensive and un-  
fit for use as a source of  
water for stock. In con-  
sequence to excessive and inco-  
ordinate use elsewhere, the  
fish had been found dead  
in the poisonous water  
from the defendant's  
water was filed on behalf of the  
plaintiff that the works had given  
rise to the Board of Health.

[illegible]

dictated upon the residents  
ought to be stopped. The  
business, but merely pro-  
the river, and if the deces-  
he could still go on. It  
evident that if he went on  
the annoyance of an ap-  
pro contempt, but it was  
application would be granted  
without very strong evi-  
continued to the hearing,  
until that date.

*(—Reform Mr. Justice B.*  
**KEPNER** **HOWARD KILLEN.**  
interacted by Messrs. H.  
F. (Gardner of Cowra), a  
s. of Mount McDonald, and  
a rule nisi for a prohibition  
unusually, P.M., and E. J.  
Holmes from farther  
order of the 22nd Dec-  
was ordered to be  
94, a claimant for  
lost costs. There was no ap-  
respondents. It appeared  
Hill) to the police, con-

the sum of \$12, for work done by the Masters and the slave's hired servant. On appeal the order was made as above. The court then took jurisdiction to make the order, and the slave was not a servant within the meaning of the act of 1837. The court said that the magistrates under the Masters and Servants Act of 1837, clearly a case of a sub-contract. The point had been made that these sub-contractors were not bound by their decisions, and in dealing with the magistrates were simply the nominees of the Supreme Court. The court said that they did not come under the act. In plain and unmistakable language the court made it really thought that the costs of the case. However, he said that the costs against them until his brother Judge; and a absolute, with costs, against the Masters and the slave.

AND OTHERS V. THOMPSON  
The application of Mr. Moffitt, with costs, leave was given to im-

dant on a memorial of  
oration.  
ination.—(Before the RE-  
were given—Probatary  
Dodd, Albert Lewis, John  
William Thos. Read Grubb,  
Administations: Ed-  
William Naskey, Rowland  
and Stephens, John West.

(Before the REGISTRY,  
CREDITORS' PETITIONS,  
and Co. v. Alexander B.  
sed for the petitioning cr-  
(Attorney-General)  
dent. There was an applica-  
estimating respondent's estate on  
committed an act of bancr-  
position, of 7s 6d in the £ to be  
ndent paid 10s cash, and 10s  
vidence and arguments  
reserved his decision.

VOLUNTARY ASSIGNATIONS.  
over Brown, of Morley, solicitor  
admission.

CREDITORS' PETITION.  
 Vickers, Blouseur Vickers,  
 & Co., trading as E. Vickers,  
 Sydney, merchants, v. W. A. G.  
 G., storekeeper. Petition to  
 the Court.

**THE RIGHT TO WORK.**

**THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.**

Sir, H. Wise, addressing the  
 Freetrade and Land Relo-  
 questions of vast and terr-  
 upon us for solution from  
 which meant risk to our pro-  
 sent of hope of future prog-  
 res right of every man to be  
 so, the duty of the State is  
 the power of a Government to  
 wealth by private property is  
 life might be established, and  
 which, should not only  
 and physical comfort, but  
 of a noble citizenship.

Mr. Wise does not pretend  
 a new one. So you

...practiced rebellion in defence of his labour, as set out in the following:

When Adam delved and Eve span,  
So was then the gentleman.  
The proposition is about the same as the word unemployed is supposed to be a sectional part of the whole. Perhaps the

to his third proposition, re-  
to regulate the use of private  
that exceedingly large  
a standard of life based on  
a noble citizenship." When  
Mr. Wise does not:  
deploring what is; and  
for glorious awakenings  
pose, he coolly leaves his  
to take care of themselves  
x. Surely Mr. Wise does  
of taxation will solve any  
that we are bound to re-  
to pass measures of just

...was the coming leader

ally as the labour parties  
ly; but, judged from an in  
must close the statement  
world over, where represe  
the labourers make the law  
I am, &c. ERNEST E.

---

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION  
1894.

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EDITOR OF THE HERALD  
Following will serve to show  
Belgium. I think the figu  
mission of trade with that cou  
will be influenced by our c  
Antwerp in May next.  
are for 1892, being the latest  
have been furnished to me  
South Wales to Belgium:  
nickel, £2078; silver spec  
nickel, £300; minerals a  
nickel, £1470; hides, £170; sundries, £  
5070. It will be noted that  
products of the colony were ex  
copper, tin, antimony, bism  
and frozen meat, cereals

a country of 7,000,000 of the most manufacturing centres of the world a vast field for the products. We ought to be present is a fitting opportunity, if conducted on business need £1000 for an ample exhibition for the vigorous of contribute a small sum sufficient to exhibit at the Exhibition, which is displayed and tested, and the enduring trade with Be I am, &c., W. H. V.

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COOKE—FRY'S MALTED  
[ANTI.]

ews-page

15







ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 23.

[illegible][illegible]

Longue View Supply Works Bill and the  
the Works Board Bill were read the first time.

SPENDING at the Burns anniversary banquet at Bathurst last night, Major-General Hurston said that the action for the Government for protecting soldiers there should be a general defence scheme based upon some common ground of policy, an Army Defence Act common to all the colonies, an Army Bill to adjust the various military and defence of the general scheme, and a federal regulation of artillery which should unite all the present disjointed units of artillery in one regulation.

A FRENCH column has seized Timbuktu, in the African Sahara, tapping the British hinterland. This action is understood to be in response to the action of the aggressive colonial parties in France.

The Emperor William has invited Prince Hismarck to join in the celebration of the birthday festival of the Emperor, and has assigned him rooms in the Imperial Palace.

The decree by virtue of which ex-King Milan and Queen Natalie were expelled from Serbia has been quoted. M. G. A. Simitch, the late Secretary of the League, has formed a new party at Belgrade, consisting of leading members of the Liberal and Progressist parties.

The reply of the Khedive of Egypt to Lord Cromer's demand for apology for his hostile criticisms on the frontier force is unsatisfactory. Riaz Pasha, the President of the Egyptian Council and Minister of the Interior, is trying to persuade the Khedive to retract his aspersions against the British.

It is stated that Lobengula is returning to surrender to the British on the terms offered by Sir Horrocks.

The Sydney-owned steamer, Kanahooka, for many years employed in the coal trade, is reported to have foundered off the Queensland coast, and the crew of 130 men, including Major-General Hurston, and as far as can be gathered no lives have been lost.

Mrs. C. M. FRANKS, secretary to the Victorian Agricultural General, is to be superannuated at the end of the month.

The Bank of England has made no allotment of India Council Bills this week, but the India Council made a special allotment of a quarter of a million of pounds.

YESTERDAY the Newcastle-Wallaced Coal Company declared a dividend of £1 per share out of the profits of the past half-year.

A narrativator from Newcastle waited upon the Mining Works yesterday with reference to the writ for £2730 which the Government had issued against the Newcastle Borough Council concerning the amount unpaid for waterworks. The council had agreed to pay the amount to £2000 on the council's undertaking to pay £1000 within six months, and the remaining £1000 is the succeeding six months, together with the cost of the waterworks.

Messrs. J. H. GORDON and Co. held their 17th wool sale of the season yesterday, and sold 1093 bales. Last week's rates were fully maintained.

YESTERDAY Messrs. F. L. Barker and Co. sold 559 bales of wool at rates a trifle over those ruling.

Forty troops of militia have reached Jacksonville, Florida, U.S.A., for the purpose of preventing the fight between Corbett and Mitchell.

The Duval Club at Jacksonville has obtained a subpoena restraining the Sheriff from stopping the fight between Corbett and Mitchell.

A DEPUTATION of residents of Moama waited upon the Minister for Works yesterday, and urged him to proceed at once with the extension of the Moama Waterworks, with the extension of the present terminus to Buena Vista. Mr. Lyne said the matter of the extension of the line to Moama would be taken up by the Minister of the Public Works Committee.

LONDON TWA affirms that the accounts of the recent illness of the Princess of Wales were greatly exaggerated, and that nevertheless it is certain that the Princess has decided to withdraw from society.

STARTLING disclosures, involving the prosecution of Messrs. Edwards, are expected to be made at the trial of James Spencer Balfour, the defaulting director of the Laborator Building Society, who is charged with the embezzlement of £100,000.

The New South Wales cricket team in New Zealand has defeated the Hawke Bay cricketers by an innings and 13 runs.

In the Legislative Council yesterday the Temporary Supply Bill was passed through all its stages, and is expected to be passed by the House.

YESTERDAY good rain fell in the Western district, Menzies and along that part of the Darling region, a heavy downpour. In the Western district, a heavy shower, and along the coast light to heavy rain fell.

Last night a heavy fog was reported along the coast, and at 8 o'clock it was very dense in the harbor.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in the Protestant Hall last night to enable those interested in the political labour movement to hear labour representatives and to discuss the proposed Bill. Mr. Troworth, M.L.A. of Victoria, was the principal speaker.

The official receiver of the Mercantile Bank of Australia has requested the liquidator of Macdonald to report on the financial affairs of the bank up to the end of the year, before settling the date of the third dividend.

Messrs. Wells and Co., of Port Said, have announced that they have secured a concession which is expected will result in raising the price of colonial metal 1d per lb.

In the Stock and Share market yesterday sales of Colonial securities were very brisk, and made at about previous rates, and other bank shares were quoted as before.

BUSINESS remained quiet in the Import market, but some fair orders have come to hand from the Continent.

No sales were reported in the Mining market yesterday.

The Customs receipts yesterday amounted to £100,000, or 10 per cent. ad valorem duty contributed £310, and the 15 per cent. £291.

We may be assured that the work done in Parliament last night in passing through certain stages a number of proposals of a kind which will secure a large amount of public sympathy. The proposals themselves, comprising the Mores and Inverell railways, the works at the Greater Zig-zag, the Pyrmont and Glebe bridges, and the extension of the water supply, are so various in their nature and in the stages they occupy on the road to authorisation that it would be to little purpose to subject them to examination or criticism. It is sufficient to say that they have either passed or will have to pass such scrutiny as will give satisfactory guarantees to the public as to the wisdom of carrying them out. Without attributing infallibility to the action of the Public Works Committee has supplied us valuable safeguards against the danger of repeating the blunders of the past, so that there is little chance of any really big, or, at least, of any really bad, work being ordered it now has to undergo. It may be remarked in respect to the reference of the Pyrmont and Glebe bridge question to the Public Works Committee for that body to itself formulate a scheme of its own, but the proposals submitted by the Ministry, that the objections urged to this new departure, perhaps deserved more notice than they received at the hands of the responsible Minister.

But it is not so much upon the merits of the proposals as upon their practicability at the present time that we desire to speak now. Since these proposals are being carried on step by step, it is to be presumed that the works are to be executed in the order of priority, and that we save no means of judging. Now, however desirable and proper may be these works, it remains the case that it would be wrong to under-

take them unless we have and can see the means of paying for them. The statement which different Ministers made, and reiterated with emphasis over and over again, that there must be no going to the House of Commons for a vote, Parliament indeed rendered it clear that if the Government financial policy could be carried out it would be necessary to go to London and except for conversions and therefore we are entitled to say only ought we to be able to way to provide the money for work seriously proposed to Parliament also that this should not involve necessity of further borrowing. The House of Commons, however, certainly is the intention to go frequently professed in Parliament may also be the intention of the House. This is the point upon which the House would like some assurance. It is not the intention to go to a single pound of public money without being informed of the source the commitment is to be made.

It is no cause of blame to Major-General Hurston that he is dealing with the federal military defence of the colonies, he should regard it so the point of view of a soldier. He does it, it is necessary that it should be done. Without further delay, these for the moment, we go a long way with the Major-General's argument. That federation for which we presume is meant to be a union of all the forces of the colonies to under one command, handled as and sent wherever they were would "mean undoubted military strength, power, and efficiency." That four or five stronger than one goes without dispute. That four or five stronger than one goes without dispute. That such a combination "would additional guarantee for security, capital, and to property" is so obvious that it needs no further word of Major-General Hurston's argument. We should be reluctant to say that would discourage that officer's praiseworthy endeavours. But the necessary conditions of a union, however desirable, are such that the larger part of his merit is qualified by the circumstances that it is one with which we are familiar. We have before us every such instance of a soldier's General in his Bathurst address, more fuller detail than that which he now presents the subject. Major-General tells us that, "in the many of the statements of the day, it is not the intention to go out such a scheme," we cannot for the moment for doing so has arrived in equally peremptory several times in succession, and effect. It was indeed the subject of the federal defence presented some by Major-General EDWARDS who motion the federal impulse which never being done wholly lost. It is not the intention to go out such a scheme, we cannot for the moment for doing so has arrived in equally peremptory several times in succession, and effect. 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The report on his observation of the frozen mutton industry in New Zealand, which Mr. McINTYRE, the Minister of Lands in Victoria, has presented to his colleagues, is as valuable to New South Wales as to the sister colony. An enterprise which has successfully saved a country from the brink of bankruptcy, and made it for the time the most prosperous of the Australasian group, demands more than a passing glance; and the whole report goes to show, that nobody has ever had occasion to doubt, that the industry is as capable of acclimatisation in any of the temperate colonies as it has proved to be in New Zealand. As a few of the figures culled from Mr. McINTYRE's statement contain a volume of argument in favour of this particular factor of wealth. In the short period of one decade the value given to the frozen mutton has advanced steadily year by year from less than £20,000 worth in the year to considerably over a million sterling in value; while by the collateral products in tallow, bone-dust, mutton-fat, oil, skins, &c., the latter sum has been increased by over a third. This, however, but partially presents the result of the trade to the colony from the end to end of New Zealand, the stock of which has doubled in value—not merely as it stood fit for freezing, but as sheep and ewes for breeding have risen in cost, and in many cases from a hundred to a hundred and fifty per cent., owing to the stimulus which the new trade has given to the expansion of pastoral enterprise. Nor is it only to the large and wealthy pastoralists that this boon has come, but through the extension of the ramifications of the system over the country, and the facilities thereby afforded to the sheep-transporting companies, the small settler and farmer are able to have their few sheep brought within touch of the advantages, all the same as if they and their flocks had been transported to the vicinity of the London market. As has been declared of Victorian farmers, that half of them were saved from ruin by the sudden expansion of the butter export trade, it is as reasonable to suppose that New Zealand farmers that they have found salvation in frozen mutton.

But the influence exercised by this enterprise on the general revival is not confined to these limits. Settlers and farmers, seeing sure as the sun that remunerative returns are naturally attending their operations and widening the sphere of employment. Besides this, circles of new industries have sprung up around the various freezing and meat-preserving works, and have thereby solved the centres of ever-widening circles of industrial activity. And just as the capital invested in the creameries and butter factories of Victoria is turning out a good return to investors, these have sunk their money in these freezing and exporting works have every reason to be satisfied. The principle of co-operation between investors and producers is as applicable to the one thing as to the other. As a matter of fact, Mr. McINTYRE, there are frequent cases in which by arrangement the shareholders, after receiving a fixed dividend, generally of eight per cent., on their invested capital distributed as bonus, surplus profits as bonuses to the producers who have supplied the mutton, the bonus in some cases being as much as one-eighth of a penny per pound. It is easy to understand how an enterprise based on such a principle as this should be so successful in stimulating throughout the community, and that it should be followed by such results as are now recorded in the prosperity of New Zealand. Twenty-one of these establishments have already sprung up, capable of calculating the dispatch of four million sheep and lambs in the year; and as two millions may be set down as the present annual export, it is apparent that there is faith left in the future extension of the industry. As many as 260 men are employed in these establishments; the treatment of by-products affording nearly as much employment, and as much profit in proportion, as the freezing works themselves. Hardly less noteworthy than all this is the fact that the industry has been so successful in shipping in connection with it. This thing, which has come into existence within a little over ten years, has thirty steamers and ten sailing ships, with a total carrying capacity for three million carcases, regularly discharging the mutton at the various ports of the colony and London. The ships engaged in the trade in its incipient state were thought to have done wonders when they could take away from the country only a thousand carcases in a single bottom. Now many of them have a carrying capacity far from fifty to seventy thousand, and one has been just constructed which can take in ninety thousand sheep in a single loading.

But perhaps the most striking thing of all is that this great enterprise has grown up virtually without any Government assistance. A bonus of £300 was given to the first senders of cargo, and a small amount and then the Government stepped in the role of Government interference. It is true that great encouragement is afforded in providing transit by rail at a minimum charge, and drawbacks granted on the duties of the requisite trade. But the whole affair is a triumph of independent private enterprise, which makes success the more honourable. More than this, it shows the way to similar success in other enterprises that are only hindered by the experience that has been won. The frozen meat trade of New Zealand was not without its trials in its early days. For several years the question of its being carried by land or by sea could not be carried out with commercial profit. Losses were frequently made on consignments; failures in the refrigerating machinery on board ship not infrequently ruined the greater part of the cargo, which was then sold at a loss. The frozen mutton had to encounter that old prejudice which is characteristically British, and an amount of misrepresentation and trade clamour that would have stifled any enterprise that had not been so many times the element of success. That is nearly all changed now, and not England only, but the whole world, is opening its gates to frozen meat. That New Zealand, honourably it has conquered the position of a power to be left in sole possession goes without saying. But there is room enough for all the colonies, and though New South Wales has been slow in rising to this great opportunity, the signs are that it will not be long till from its staple products will rank in the forefront of our staple products. With five times the number of sheep possessed by New Zealand, and pastures that for variety, richness, and extent cannot be surpassed, this colony should occupy the position which it does in this great and valuable















